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Financial Collapse Menaces Huns

Athens, Sept. 3.—According to reliable information from Constantinople, the Young Turks committee met August 7 when David Bey, minister of finance, returned from Berlin, declared the German situation serious and that financial collapse threatened. Germany's military resources, he said, had been exhausted, and her garrisons now were composed of men over 50. There were signs of popular discontent, clearly apparent in certain towns. The same report was submitted by David Bey to the Sultan. There is a noticeable decline in the Turkish press of the former enthusiastic feeling for Germany.

9,000 BOX CARS FOR

BIG GRAIN RUSH

Nine thousand C.P.R. box cars are in readiness, and the sidings along the line are all filled at the present time waiting for the big grain rush to commence. According to Mr. J. M. Cameron, general superintendent of the Alberta division of the C.P.R., everything is in readiness for the big drive to prosperity capital, and if the people of Alberta are not surprised at the result when the crop is harvested it will be because they are immune to surprises or because all signs have failed.

For the past few weeks Mr. Cameron has been inspecting the crops north, south, east, and west, and to his mind the man in either the city or country who does not feel optimistic now is in great need of remodeling. The people throughout the country, he says, are in the seventh heaven of delight, and now that the full harvest has come and brought a little cold but no frost, the prevalent feeling throughout the province is that the crop will surpass all expectations, even the most sanguine.

In his last trip Mr. Cameron saw several fields that yield easily more than 40 bushels to the acre, and the grain is all ripe and ready for the garnering. The majority of the fields now in stock, he declares, are of the same nature as those that are generally depicted in publicity pamphlets, and cutting is general. Threshing is going on all ready in several places, and in about two weeks it will be general. The country, he claims, is looking better than it ever did in the whole history of Alberta, nor could it be better, he adds, if the people themselves had had the laying out of the whole in the spring and had set down just exactly what they wanted.

RUSSIA WILL SOON STRIKE

Petrograd, Aug. 28.—While no official statement can be expected, it seems certain the next general Russian stand will be made on a line extending from Tiflis through Divinsk, Vilna, Lida, Barnovitch, Pinsk, and along the Pripiet river to Rovno. Thence, it will extend to Bessarabia.

London, Aug. 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says he has been authorized by Sergius Sazonov, Russian foreign minister, to declare that the highest military authorities in Great Britain, France and Russia are in firm accord in all questions of strategy, and that there never has been any difference of opinion between the high commanders.

Petrograd, Aug. 27.—Russian military experts predict a sudden blow by Grand Duke Nicholas after the Austro-German armies have advanced far enough into Russian territory to prevent their escape if decisive action is taken.

None attempt to say where this blow will be struck, but

they compare the situation with that of the allies in 1914, when the Germans met defeat on the river Marne.

"One might expect," says the military critic of the Bourne Gazette, today, "that the loss of our greatest fortresses would cause dismay at the war office. On the contrary, the men responsible for the successful conduct of the conflict never appeared more optimistic."

"This can lead to but one belief—that the Russian armies, successfully withdrawn from the traps set by the Kaiser and his commander, are waiting only the favorable moment to strike their blow, which will upset all the Teutonic schemes."

The Novos Vremya's expert takes a similar view of the situation. He gives assurance that the replenishing of the municipal stores is proceeding with such rapidity that within a month the Russian armies will be in a position to act aggressively and surprise the hostile armies which "hope to strike fear into the heart of Russia and force this country into an ignominious peace."

"It is the enemy who is wasting his ammunition now," he continues. "The Russians are conserving theirs. The result can easily be foreseen. Germany had hoped to shatter the Russian army. That hope has been blasted. Our forces will emerge from this ordeal stronger than ever before. The Russian morale cannot be terrified."

U. S. WON'T URGE PEACE UNTIL IT IS ASKED FOR

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States will make no further efforts to bring about peace in Europe until it has received information that its good offices will be welcomed by both sides in the conflict. This was stated authoritatively here, today, in official discussions of the message from Pope Benedict, delivered to President Wilson, yesterday, by Cardinal Gibbons.

From the fact that the Vatican is in close touch with Austria, the construction placed on the pope's message is that the German powers would be willing to discuss peace at this time. It was stated that similar word will have to be received from Great Britain and her allies before the president will make any further move.

President Wilson has made it clear that his original offer of services to bring about peace still stands, and that he will do everything possible to further the movement. The United States, however, will do nothing likely to endanger its position as a friend to all belligerents.

The pope's message will not be made public, although there would be no objection if Cardinal Gibbons gives it out. Enough of the contents of the message is known, however, to give basis for indicating that Austria, Germany and Turkey are not adverse to discussing peace.

FRENCH SOLDIER DESERTS; OFFICER BECAME DERANGED

Paris, Sept. 3.—The idea that a soldier of France should desert the army at the time of this country's greatest need so weighed upon the mind of Lieut. Picent that he committed suicide, today, under the hallucination that he himself was a deserter.

The lieutenant was a clerk of the supreme court, and had been detailed to act as a representative of the ministry of justice before the second court-martial of Paris. In this capacity he was called upon to investigate many cases of desertion. His mind thus fixed upon this subject, it came to haunt him and prayed upon him, until he became deranged.

Every unknown person whom he encountered in the palace of justice, he took for a deserting soldier on his track. This morning he was having breakfast with his

family, when the doorbell rang. "They are secret service agents come to arrest me for desertion," he cried. He ran to his room and before he could be prevented seized his revolver and shot himself dead.

BURSTALL WILL COMMAND ALL CANADA ARTILLERY

New York, Sept. 3.—An announcement of interest to Canadians generally was made by Sir Sam Hughes here last night: That Brig.-Gen. Harry Burstall, C.B., will be in command of the artillery for the whole Canadian army corps, and that Col. E. W. B. Morrison, of Ottawa, at present commander of the first artillery brigade, would be promoted to brigadier general and succeed Gen. Burstall in command of the artillery for the Canadian division. Col. Thacker will command the artillery of the second Canadian division.

Brig.-Gen. Harry Burstall, C.B., joined the Royal Canadian artillery October 29, 1889, receiving appointment as provisional lieutenant, and in 1892 as lieutenant. He was made brevet captain in 1895, a captain in 1901, major in 1905, lieutenant-colonel in 1908, and was appointed to the staff of the inspector-general as inspector of horse, field and heavy artillery in 1910.

HESPERIAN VICTIM OF A GERMAN PIRATE

Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Six second-cabin passengers, six third-cabin passengers, and thirteen of the crew of the Hesperian, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland Saturday evening, were unaccounted for to-night, according to the revived official statement by the Allin Line. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carberry of St. Johns, Newfoundland, whose body is here, up to twenty-six. The captain of the stricken liner remained by his ship until it sank. He declined to comment upon the disaster; hence the official statement as to whether he believes his ship was a victim of a torpedo or a mine must come from the admiralty, although the captain is quoted as having told an Allin Line official today that the Hesperian was "torpedoed."

Germany's explanation, will be that if a submarine torpedoed the liner without warning it was because the U-boat, had left its base before the new instructions were issued through the admiralty.

ALLEGED TO HAVE GIVEN FALSE NAME

London, Sept. 3.—The Express says that Charles Pray, an American automobile mechanic, who escaped from a German concentration camp a few weeks ago, was arrested last night under the alias registration act, on the charge of giving a false name. It is said that his real name is Curran.

On reaching London in July a man who described himself as Charles D. Pray, of Flint, Mich., submitted to the American consulate an affidavit stating that he had been held in a German concentration camp since the beginning of the war, having previously been employed by a German automobile company.

CARDINAL VISITS PRESIDENT

Cardinal Gibbons had an interview with President Wilson on Thursday. Officials said that the Cardinal wished to discuss the international situation, and this is regarded as particularly significant in view of the recent reports of the pope's hope to bring peace in Europe through the cooperation of the heads of neutral governments.

Belgians Prove Case Against Germans

London, Sept. 2.—The Daily News says this morning that a copy has been received of a new gray book issued a few weeks ago by the Belgian government containing supplemental dispatches dealing with the diplomatic crisis preceding the war. "The most interesting document," says the Daily News, "is a dispatch dated August 4, 1914, from Baron Beyens, the Belgian minister at Berlin, giving a summary of a dramatic conversation he had on that day with Herr Jagow, German foreign secretary, relating to the German demand that Belgium leave through Belgium. Herr von Jagow said:

"We have been compelled by absolute necessity to make your government this demand. It is for Germany a question of life and death. In order that they may not be crushed, she must herself first crush France and then turn against Russia. We have been informed that a French army is preparing to pass through Belgium in order to attack us on our flank. We are bound to prevent such an attack. If the Belgian army does not blow up bridges and allow us to occupy Liege, and itself retires to Antwerp, we promise not only to respect Belgian independence and the life and the property of the inhabitants, but also to pay you indemnity."

"It is with a feeling of extreme mortification that the Kaiser and his government have been obliged to take this decision. To myself it is the most painful step that I have ever taken in my career."

"Baron Beyens replied: 'What would you say if we were to yield to a similar case on the part of France? You would say that we were cowardly incapable of defending our neutrality and leading an independent life. By way of acknowledgment of our loyalty, you are about to turn Belgium into a battlefield between you and France. Europe will condemn you, and you will have England against you as she is one of the guarantors of our neutrality.'"

"Von Jagow admitted that we could not reply to the German demand, otherwise than in the way we did reply, and that he understood our reply. He several times repeated the expression of his sorrow that things had come to such a pass, but I replied that nations no more than individuals could live without honor."

NO CHANCE OF TURKS AND BULGARIA

COMING TO TERMS

London, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Sofia, Bulgaria, telegraphs the following: "On August 31 the Turco-Bulgarian negotiation for the rectification of the frontier with a view to Bulgaria's acquiring the Turkish section of the Bleda-geatch railway, which has been temporarily suspended by the return of the Bulgarian delegates from Constantinople, was resumed. Official circles, however, appear to entertain little hope of a satisfactory result."

INHUMANITY OF GERMANS TO PRISONERS IS AGAIN ATTESTED

Of something the same nature as the experience encountered by Mr. Elmer Lock, the young Canadian, who recently returned from Germany, where he was a prisoner in Hunnish hands for months, are those of Mrs. George Richardson, brother of Mrs. Jas. Smith, 1112 Second Avenue, southwest, Calgary, who has just received a letter from him, in

forming her that he is at last free after months of imprisonment in German Southwest Africa, during which time he was boarded with common criminals and, before the arrival of the British, cramped up in a small stable and fed only at intervals.

Mr. Richardson was operating a cable station at Swakopmund when the Germans seized him and incarcerated him in Windhoek, where he was held under both, effected his release. Mr. Richardson writes bitterly of the inhumanity of the Germans, and in the highest praise of the brilliant generalship of the mighty Botha. Mrs. Smith's husband is at Shorncliffe, attached to the Fourth Field Ambulance under Maj. McGuffin.

PARENTS RECEIVE SON'S REWARD

Montreal, Sept. 3.—The Victoria Cross, won by the late Lance Corp. Frederick Fisher, of the 13th Battalion, at St. Julien, where he received fatal wounds, has been received by the hero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fisher, of Westmount, accompanied by a letter of appreciation from the British war office. The deceased soldier earned the distinction of the cross by gallantly assisting with a machine gun in covering the retreat of a battery. He was 20 years of age.

LETHBRIDGE MAN HONORED COMING HOME TO FAMILY

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 3.—Among the returning soldiers here, today, is Henry L'Ortoau, on his way to his home in Lethbridge. He is wearing a trench coat, and a medal stamped "Belge et Francais, 1914 et 1915." He was twice wounded, but was discharged under an order releasing him with six or more children. He goes west to fight over the C.P.R.

B. C. WANTS LIQUOR ACT LIKE ALBERTA

Vancouver, Aug. 26.—When the prohibition convention resumed this morning at ten o'clock, the policy committee brought in a report demanding that the legislature pass a prohibitory law the same as that of Alberta, to be brought into force July 1, 1916, a referendum to be taken in the meantime for endorsement by the people. Four thousand people attended the public meeting last evening addressed by Mrs. McClung and Principal Lloyd.

CAUGHT IN STEEL NET

An officer of the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on Thursday, declared that the German submarine which sank the Arabic had been caught in a steel net and the U-boat's crew were now prisoners in England. He added that within the past 60 days the British have captured no less than 50 German submarines.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS

We are very grateful to the ladies who so willingly, on the last day of the fair, gave a little help towards putting a few more necessary things in the hospital. The donations picked up during the afternoon were put to good use, and purchased a pair of blankets, a bed pan, and several other articles. Mr. Coyle is thanked for fifteen yards of oilcloth binding, which he not only donated, but went on and tacked it down. Mrs. A. Gilmore's donation of tray cloths and napkins was timely and greatly appreciated. Mrs. W. Winslow, 50c. —MRS. BURRIS.

Cyclonic Storm in Saskatchewan

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—A storm which apparently reached almost cyclonic proportions, visited a considerable area of East Central Saskatchewan, last night, between Melville and the Manitoba boundary. Winds are down between Rivers, Man., and Melville, Sask., and long distance telephone connection is also out of business. Apparently no lives were lost and damage was confined to minor loss to buildings and damage by hail to crops.

Regina, Sept. 2.—According to information given out here the storm was particularly severe about 168 miles west of Winnipeg. The regular G.T.P. passenger train, westward bound, passed over the low tressle near Uno, Man., a few minutes before the storm struck the bridge, and a freight train following a short distance behind, went into the River. Minnawaska, Engineer J. C. Files was killed and Fireman Hugh McKay hurt. Wrecking crews from Regina and Melville went out early this morning to the scene.

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 2.—The Western Associated Press correspondent at Yorkton states that the only damage in that district from last night's storm is to retard harvesting operations for a couple of days.

Hamiota, Man., Sept. 2.—Early this morning a terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by hail, passing easterly, broke over the district. Hail damage was considerable.

LOVE THE ALLIES, BUT BULGARIANS MUST HAVE GUARANTEES

Rome, Sept. 2.—A Bulgarian who occupies a high place in official circles in Sofia, said to the Tribune correspondent today: "Our population is preponderantly pro-allies, and would welcome intervention in the war. But everyone, high and low, insists that we must have guarantees secured in such a manner that they cannot be snatched away from us as was the case in 1913."

"Our relations with Roumania have been exceedingly friendly during the past two years. There is no reason why an arrangement cannot be reached reasonable to both."

"We believe our demands are moderate, for they only imply the cession to us of a million and a half Bulgarians, whereas Roumania's demands entail an increased population of five millions and Serbia's seven millions. Our country has quite recovered from the 1913 war. We realize that another war is almost unavoidable before a Balkan settlement is possible."

FINNISH INGENUITY PRACTISED BY HUNS

The correspondent of the London, Eng., Morning Post, has this to say regarding a new torture invented by the Germans: "A new application is reported of a German invention. It serves to show how Germany developed the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds. The incendiary bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start flames in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of or combined with shrapnel."

"Reports say that any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck. Presumably phosphorous enters into the composition of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

HOW IRELAND STARTED THE WAR

(From Beck's Weekly)

In the heart of the City of Dublin, on the banks of the River Liffey, are chalked on the pavements three rough crosses. One is on the porch of an office building, one is on the curb that faces it, and the other is in a street corner ten paces away. Under each cross are the letters R. I. P.

These chalked reproductions of the emblem of Christianity mark the spot where, about a year ago, the present European war began.

Foremost among the commination of events which brought about the greatest detatch of organized slaughter that the world has known was the killing of three civilians and the wounding of some fifty others in these cross marked spots in the capital city of Ireland. The deaths were the first of a civil war, later anesthetized by international war. They were reported as such to Berlin, and Berlin acted on the report. It was reported by Count von Breiten, a resident of the County Louth.

Up to the end of July, 1914, and for some time previous, the great problem in the British Empire was the Irish Home Rule question. The Irish party had practically obtained its demands; the Unionists were prepared to fight to a finish. They were armed and equipped and, in addition to Sir Edward Carson, had such military men for their leaders as the late Earl Roberts.

The stage was set for the most desperate civil war; the curtain was ready to rise.

On Sunday, July 26, 1914, Fate raised the curtain. The Nationalist volunteers decided to land sufficient rifles and ammunition to equip a large part of the volunteer force they had raised. A Unionist army was already trained and equipped.

Late on Saturday night a large schooner dropped anchor off Howth, on the north of Dublin Bay. In the early hours of Sunday morning the daughter of a wealthy Nationalist sailed her yacht out to meet the strange vessel.

The girl accompanied it to a cove in the Howth coast; men appeared from the rocks and hills along the shore, and within a couple of hours the entire cargo was landed. A thousand men or more had already left Dublin for Howth. They marched to the landing place, and each man, taking what rifles he could carry, started on the homeward march.

Meanwhile, news of these events reached Dublin Castle. A large force of Constabulary was ordered out to intercept the Nationalist Volunteers and, if possible, stop them landing the rifles. The Commissioner of Police asked the Castle for support of soldiers. The King's Own Scottish Borderers were sent from the Phoenix Park Barracks.

The plan was a failure from the beginning. The force of police and soldiers, instead of intercepting the Nationalist Volunteers, met them on the Dublin road, returning with the rifles.

The police demanded the surrender of the rifles, which only the volunteers' jeeringly refused to obey. There was a brief fight, a few stones thrown, and a few bottles hurled among the ranks of the police. Then one of the volunteers succeeded in restoring order. He formally refused to surrender the arms, and the police, being greatly outnumbered, and the military not having yet reached the spot, it was decided to do nothing further.

All started back to Dublin. After a little while the soldiers came in sight, but fell in with the police and marched back to the city. Most of the volunteers who were carrying rifles, having disposed of the weapons, a disorderly mob assembled, following in the wake of the returning representatives of the "Government." All were hostile, and they had not gone far before more stones began to fly.

Soldiers and constabulary marched on, keeping their tempers well. It was not until the city was reached that the mob had grown to many times its original size that the trouble really started.

Outside Westland Row station the soldiers were surrounded; the mob pressed close around and a flying bottle cut open a soldier's head.

There was a sharp order, a flash of steel, another order. Then, with fixed bayonets, the front rank of the Borderers charged. Volunteers retreated, the charge stopped, and for the time the situation was saved.

All Dublin was aroused. From all sides more excited men and women and children rushed out to join the crowd. The fusillade of stones and bottles and mud and sticks reopened.

The regiment marched on. It crossed the bridge over the Liffey. The men were on Bachelors' walk, on the north bank of the river. The mob pressed closer.

Blood streamed from the heads of five of the soldiers. Suddenly they stopped. The front rank knelt; and a volley of rifle fire ripped out and echoed along the old street. A second and a third volley followed it and the mob, now subdued and so-called, fell away.

On the pavement were three corpses and a score or more of wounded. Others carried bullets with them in their flight. Of the dead, one was an old woman, one a man, and one a boy.

The regiment reformed and marched unmolested to barracks; but all night long a howling, howling mob surged around the building threatening to tear down the iron railings that enclosed it.

That was a wild night in Dublin. No man in uniform dared show his face on the streets. Three soldiers were thrown into the river for no offence other than wearing the King's uniform—and all over Ireland spread the news that the Civil War had started.

Next morning curious crowds collected on the scene of the tragedy. Chunks of stone and a bullet scarred windows mark the spot; and there were three, dull stains on the sidewalk.

Subsequent investigations revealed the facts that no order was given for the soldiers to fire; that an order was given for them to fire; that they should never have been called out at all, and that their help was absolutely unnecessary. The Commissioner of Police later resigned; the regiment left Dublin secretly.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the King's Own Scottish Borderers was one of the first British regiments to go into action in the European war. They lost Colonel Bond and thirteen of his officers in the first engagement.

When the Irish trouble first developed serious proportions there came to the County Louth a German nobleman, Count von Breiten. He purchased a large estate and, being a sportsman, naturally took particular interest in the sporting possibilities. There was good shooting, a good pack of hounds in the county and the count obtained good horses.

In spite of these attractions, however, he found it necessary to keep in touch with the Berlin court. Visits to the German capital were made every few weeks, while the count's mail of inclusion for letters.

All this, however, was only natural, or so it appeared at the time. The county accepted him. So events progressed. Germany watched the Irish situation, just as she watched the trouble in India, the disinterestedness in Canada, the French army scandals, the unpreparedness of Russia. Seeds of dissension were sown in South Africa.

Now all these conditions were, according to the German point of view, working towards the dismemberment of the British Empire. England herself was torn with labor troubles.

On June 28 the Archduke of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo. This could be used as an official excuse for the launching of the long prepared German blow at France. The later Civil War could be accounted for. The incidents outlined above were relied upon either to prevent England entering the war until Germany's other enemies were disposed of, or so to cripple her that she could only make a weak fight.

Serbia apologized for the Sarajevo murder and accepted Austria's demands almost in toto. On July 28 the first Civil War was begun. The news reached Count von Breiten in Louth.

on Monday morning passengers on the Kingstown mail boat had a German nobleman among them. He travelled to Berlin as fast as steamer and train could carry him, arriving on Tuesday, July 28.

His report to his government was that the Irish Civil War of 1914 had commenced. No person who knew the Irish situation would have contradicted him. He did not, however, know the Irish character, and he told his government that nothing could stop the Civil War.

At the same time the various troubles in other parts of the Empire and in France and Russia were well advanced.

The word went out that war was to begin. Peace was at an end, and a period of slaughter that would dye half of Europe with the blood of her people was commenced.

Austria declared war on Serbia on that same 28th of July that von Breiten's report on Ireland was placed in the hands of the Prussian war lords.

The count himself returned to his home in Louth at the end of the week, satisfied in the prompt and useful accomplishment he had performed for his fatherland. He found that events had progressed. The Nationalists said they were ready; the Ulster Provisional Government had been in session, and a plan of campaign was prepared.

Then came the need for Britain in Europe's struggle for right. Von Breiten's calculations were set at naught; Ireland in the muffle of her own problem with the shrouds of patriots on the soil of Belgium, was a united country. The British Empire was united. No voice of dissension was heard. Soldiers were cheered on the streets of Dublin where but a few days before they would have been murdered.

On August 4 Britain decided to protect Belgium, and her unity of strength and purpose was at once apparent even to the German mind. Von Breiten fainted when the news came to him. The shock of realizing how false his report to Berlin had proved was too great a blow. He suffered a complete collapse; four eminent physicians who came from Dublin spent a week in the house with him, and he finally recovered sufficiently to disappear from his Irish home. So far as is known, however, he has not returned to Germany, and it is likely that the British government has some knowledge of his whereabouts.

On his report, coupled with the conditions then in existence in other places the war was commenced. The story of his failure to judge the Irish people is another stone in the monument of loyalty that the war has raised to the people of the Empire, and an example of the true Irish system of always, unflinching, and with sublime steadfastness, getting into the biggest fight possible.

RUSSIA IN BETTER SHAPE

It is gratifying to learn that Russia's supplies will soon be vastly increased both from within and without. The Russian factories have been reorganized, and are rapidly approaching capacity output, and Japan is shipping more and more ammunition following the settlement of her trouble with China. The United States is also exporting more largely to Russia, and within a few weeks it is expected that enough shells will be in reserve to enable the Czar's armies to attack the Germans with sustained vigor. It was too much to expect that the Russians could hold back the heavily armed invaders, and they have done splendidly when the handicaps under which they have fought are considered. Naturally they will do better when they are equipped equally with the Teutons.

GERMANS LOST 25,000 MEN AT BREST-LITOVSK

Geneva, Aug. 26.—Their successes at Brest-Litovsk have already cost the Austro-German forces 25,000 men, according to a dispatch to the Tribune. As a result of a seven days' battle, the Russians were compelled to evacuate their positions on the northwest front of the border. The Germans have built a poison gas factory at Biala.

KAISER GAVE ORDERS FOR THOUSANDS OF MAXIM GUNS OVER 20 YEARS AGO

How, Emperor Wilhelm foresaw twenty years ago the possibilities of the Maxim Gun, now so prominent in war reports, and ordered vast quantities of this death-dealing weapon, was told in England recently for the first time by Sir Hiram Maxim, the aged American inventor. Today, the German army has approximately 55,000 of these machine guns and the British Government and other governments are making them as fast as they can, all of which proves that the day of the single shot rifle is past in modern warfare, says Sir Hiram.

It was Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward, who called the Kaiser's attention to the Maxim Gun. The Kaiser, the inventor. The King was on a visit to his Imperial nephew when one day he inquired casually of Wilhelm if he had chance to notice the Maxim Gun. The Kaiser acknowledged he had not, but immediately declared his interest when told it could fire bullets at the rate of 600 a minute.

There happened to be one of the new Maxims on a range not far from the palace, and, together with his guest, the Kaiser went to the range to watch it perform. Sir Hiram, who was present, adds:

"Orders were sent to have everything ready, and when the Kaiser and the Prince visited the grounds they found four machine guns and four big targets at a distance of 200 metres. The old Gatling Gun was first fired. It was very heavy and had six barrels. The Nordenfeldt five-barreled gun was also fired. It required four men to serve each gun, and when they attempted to work the guns too rapidly they seemed to jam. They got through with 150 to 200 rounds a minute. A man, an experienced gunner, then sat on the tail of the little Maxim Gun, carefully adjusted the sights, pulled the trigger and 333 rounds went off in slightly over half a minute. (The Maxim gun, as you know, is fired by its own recoil). The Kaiser and the Prince then walked down and examined the targets. The hits made by the hand-worked machines were scattered all over the place, but the guns had been disturbed by the working of the cranks and levers, whereas the Maxim, not being interfered with by an external force, had made nearly all hits in the bullseye or close to it."

"When the Kaiser returned, he placed his finger on the Maxim Gun and said: 'That is the gun, there is no other.' He then caused orders to be given to turn these guns out very rapidly and in large quantities, and they are now making history, very much to our cost. If we wish to beat the Germans at their own game, it is necessary to be supplied with a great number of automatic machine guns."

Sir Hiram first began work on the automatic gun in 1881, when he was chief engineer and electrician of the U. S. Lighting Company of New York. He later exhibited his invention before officials in France and England, and after a more perfect machine had been made he took it to Germany where the Kaiser was the first to recognize its value.

In his statement, Sir Hiram says: "In the war between Russia and Japan, two-thirds of all the casualties among the Japanese were caused by Maxim Guns, and in the present war the most important arm is without doubt the automatic gun, firing rifle cartridges. It is fast supplanting the hand rifle. It is with this weapon that the thin line of Germans, stretching across the continent, is able to hold back the French and English whilst vast hordes of the Kaiser's men are driving back the Russians on the Eastern front."



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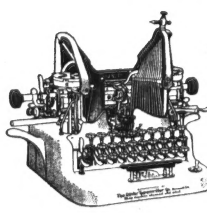
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In modern warfare the searchlight is invaluable. On dark nights at sea it is the only means of getting against torpedo boats, which its beams will reveal at a distance of two miles and more.

On shore it is the electric eye of the army. It is carried to all parts of the field of action by motor truck, and the motor, that propels the vehicle drives the electric generator, which supplies the current for the light.

Most of these field searchlights are not by hand, for each instrument is fitted with what is known as the distant control. Two men govern the vertical and the horizontal movements of the light. From them an electric cable runs to the searchlight operator, who although he may be several hundred feet away, can send the rays of the light in any direction he pleases.

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W N O 1006

Meat Problem Faces Britain

Breeding Stock Sacrificed on Altar of High Prices

The meat problem in Britain has been forced to the front as one of the main issues caused by the war. There is a cry now that the nation's breeding stock is being sacrificed on the altar of high prices, and that in the event of the war's lasting a long time the situation will become desperate. The famine, not only of meat, but of milk as well.

One of the official leaders in the Times states that already many farmers have begun to dispose of immature and breeding stock to the butcher, so that they may be relieved from feeding them at the present high prices for grain.

Sixty per cent of the meat—beef, mutton and veal—consumed in Britain is home produced during normal times. Now, with figures of the consumption for the army and navy available and with large consignments coming in from the United States and the Argentine, it is not possible to say just what the percentage is, but it is evident that the present situation of meat slaughtered here is far greater than it has been before in the nation's history.

This extra quantity is, of course, put on the market without there having been an increase in the supply, and it is that which is the cause of the reserve stock of the breeding farms. Two plans have been suggested for meeting this condition. The first and simplest is to prohibit the slaughter of any animal without permission from the government.

This would mean that farmers would be forced to keep their breeding stock, but it also would be the greatest hardship to some of the smaller breeders, who would be unable to do so by the occasional sale of one or two of their cattle. Lack of rain and overgrazing have caused pasture to be poor and other feed to be out of the reach of any except the wealthiest farmers.

The second suggestion, and the one which is the greatest to be feared, is to allow the government to take over the breeding stock of the nation. This would be a very serious step, and it is not likely to be taken.

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Sore Corns Go!

Not cutting, no plaster, no ointment, no pain. The sore spot. Put on the ointment. Never fails. It is a sure cure. Put on the ointment. Never fails. It is a sure cure. Put on the ointment. Never fails. It is a sure cure.

The Prussian Way

American Declare Prussians Are No Gentlemen

Why discuss the minor faults of Prussia when America is agitated by the far graver question of a Black Eagle perched on our Capitol dome? asked Pauline Bigelow, in one of his characteristic letters to the New York Times. My friends of the hyphen need to have their patriotism refreshed by a study of comparative social conditions. Not that there are after several centuries of rampant militarism, Prussia has not yet evolved a widespread sense of justice. Indeed, the German language has no equivalent for the man who is tender toward a woman and fierce in his duty to society.

The German stage has not yet succeeded in producing a good make-believe gentleman. German actors do not know the difference between a real gentleman and a fake one. Wagnerian heroes and noisy declamations, but the law of the jungle is impossible in Germany—or else laughable to a well-bred spectator.

The Prussian gentleman is the gentleman known to the Prussian people as a despised and despising. When I attended a function at the Berlin Hotel, as though I had come to the barracks instead of the home of a well-to-do citizen, I was surrounded by the rattle of hardware connected with sabers, spurs, and other military paraphernalia. In search of those whom I, in my capacity of a foreigner, might call the crowing glory of Kultur, I looked for the famous painters and the famous writers of the Berlin university—the man who has been called the greatest of the Berlin university—the man who has been called the greatest of the Berlin university—the man who has been called the greatest of the Berlin university.

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Industrial Growth In the West

Manufactures Are Necessary For Economic Growth of the West

So far Western Canada has been mainly occupied with agriculture, and the result has been a paucity of population. The agricultural industry has attracted the attention of the world. For a time this progress has been rapid, and the result has been a paucity of population. The agricultural industry has attracted the attention of the world. For a time this progress has been rapid, and the result has been a paucity of population. The agricultural industry has attracted the attention of the world. For a time this progress has been rapid, and the result has been a paucity of population.

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Germany's Isolation

Practically Cut Off From Cable Communication With Outside World

At the outbreak of the war Germany had eleven submarine cables running in the west lanes of three, the most important of all, landed at the Azores and placed in German hands. The cables were cut, and the result was a complete isolation of Germany from the outside world. The cables were cut, and the result was a complete isolation of Germany from the outside world. The cables were cut, and the result was a complete isolation of Germany from the outside world.

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Patriotic Princes

Indian Chiefs Contribute Magnificently to Needs of Empire

The Indian princes are continuing their generous assistance in every direction. The Maharaja of Gwalior has given Sir Hon. David Lloyd George, through the victory, a lakh of rupees (\$20,000) for munitions. He and the other rulers have offered their workshops to the government for the making of munitions. The Maharaja of Gwalior has given Sir Hon. David Lloyd George, through the victory, a lakh of rupees (\$20,000) for munitions. He and the other rulers have offered their workshops to the government for the making of munitions.

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**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
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WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE LEADING STORE NEWS

Ladies' New Silk Waists

We are showing a beautiful range of new Silk Waists in all the leading shades and styles. They are well made and perfect fitting.

Prices are from.....\$3.50 to \$4.50

New Silk Poplins

These Silks are 36 inches wide and make up beautifully. We have a good assortment of shades. Per yard.....\$1.00

New Robe Cloths

These Cloths are a good weight and are especially for kimonas; patterns are of a new design; a good choice of colors. Price.....20c, 25c, 30c



Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Our Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats have arrived. They are extra good value, made of the very best materials and up to date in style, well tailored and good fitting, and our prices are very low. We will be pleased to show them to you at any time.

New Hand Bags

We have a large range of Hand Bags, a good assortment of colors, a variety of styles. Prices from.....75c to \$3.50

Corded Velvets

New Corded Velvets for dresses, a beautiful assortment of colors, narrow and wide cord, in navy, brown, red, old rose, cream, black, and various other shades. Special per yard.....65c

Men's and Boys' Department

Having sold out so closely last year on all men's and boys' winter wear, we are in better shape this year to offer new, up to date lines of Clothing, Underwear, Wool Mackinaws (fancy and plain), Hats, Caps, Fur and Wool Overcoats, Wool Shirts, Boots and Shoes and Rubber Footwear.

Having bought before the sharp advance, our prices are lower. Below are a few of our offerings:

Light Grey Flannel Shirts, separate collar.....\$1.25
Men's Wool Caps, fur lined.....50c
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, per garment.....\$1.25
Heavy Wool Overshirts.....1.25
Fur Coats, Alaska Beaver, Dog, Cub Bear, Coon, at very close prices, and a large range to select from.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT--Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

Signs of Failing Vision

Eye Defects manifest themselves in various ways. Persons with normal eyes see to read with greatest distinctness when they hold the book from twelve to fourteen inches from the face. If, in reading, you find it necessary to hold the book much nearer to the face or much farther away than the normal twelve or fourteen inches, or if you see only indistinctly whatever the position of the book, then you should at once consult us, as you also should when you notice any of the following symptoms:

1. When your eyes tire or when you cannot continue for any length of time to regard small objects, as in reading.
2. When you frown involuntarily or partly close the eyes when looking at an object. When things "swim" or become dim after being looked at for some time.
3. When your eyes ache, smart or water, when your eyelids become inflamed or when you have pain in the eyeballs, temples or forehead.
4. When you have any nervous derangement that you cannot otherwise account for.

It is as important to have correctly fitting frames as perfectly ground and centered lenses. We make sure that the frames fit the face properly.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Charles Maynard returned from Innisfail on Monday after spending a week there on business and visiting.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of \$2.00 from the Nashville Students' Sunday Concert, which will be added to the "tobacco fund."

Jack McKenty leaves on the 11th to join the University contingent of the Princess Patricia's. The exact date of sailing of this contingent is of course not announced.

After a most successful season Gull Lake is deserted of holidayers. The number of visitors this season was about as large as previous years, and the weather was all that could be desired.

Hail storms on the 4th, 5th and 6th did considerable damage in parts of this district and Red Deer district. The fact that a large percentage of the grain was already cut greatly minimized the loss.

R. J. Arnot will move into the Morris building just as soon as very necessary alterations have been completed. Carpenters will commence work on remodeling this building this week, and it will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

Evangelistic services will be held in the Dolmage St. store building every evening at 8 o'clock p.m. (Saturday excepted) Sundays at 7.45 p.m. Services commence Wednesday, September

8th. Miss Meikle and Miss Smart will preach and sing. All are earnestly invited to attend these services.

L. B. Milner was exhibiting a potato vine one day this week that measured seven feet two inches including the portion of the stock that grew in the ground. The vine above ground measured six feet. The tubers that this vine produced were a normal average in size and number.

Next week the Red Cross Society intend making a thorough canvass of the town and neighboring country for subscriptions to their fund. It is to be hoped that no one will refuse to give to this very worthy object. The members feel that if enough money can be raised this way to supply them with materials for their knitting and sewing, it will not be necessary to get up any teas or entertainments between now and Christmas.

C. P. R. TICKET OFFICE ROBBED

Breaking a pane of glass and pushing back the catch on the window, thieves gained access to the C.P.R. ticket office on Sunday afternoon, and bursting open the till secured the sum of \$6.50 in change. The small amount of money secured is accounted for by the fact that agents are not in the habit of leaving money in the tills, and in this case it was only some small change that the thieves got away with. They were very daring, as the entry

was made between three and five o'clock, and there were a number of people in the vicinity all afternoon. The police were notified, and rounded up a couple of females of doubtful character, who were accompanied by a specimen of the genus homo designated as a "pimp," and who were loitering around the station during the absence of the agent and operators. While the money known to have been in the till was found on them, it was not considered to be sufficient evidence to get a conviction, and the trio were allowed to proceed to Ponoka.

DIED.

George L. Court dropped dead at his home near Bentley on the 10th, heart disease being the cause. He was 50 years of age. He leaves wife, four daughters and one son, the youngest being the son, about 10 years of age. The body was shipped to his old home at Wau-paca Wisconsin, from which place he came to Alberta about three years ago. The remains were followed to the station by members of Lacombe and Bentley camps of Modern Woodmen of America, of which society he was a member.

Items of Interest Locally

J. B. Taylor was a Lacombe visitor this week.

The Gilmour bakery has moved into new quarters, one door west of the old stand.

Milton Switzer leaves on the 11th for Munson, where he has accepted a position as pharmacist.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gunn have returned from their honeymoon trip, and will take up their residence in the Skinner cottage, on the Edmonton trail.

Jack Nottingham has this week enjoyed a visit from his father, of Ridgeway, Ontario.

R. J. Scott has raised some splendid flax this year. The sample he was showing in town this week was first class.

Judge Stuart and family moved in from the lake on Tuesday, after a ten weeks holiday at Alberta's favorite summer resort.

Recent volunteers from Lacombe are Fred Nelles, one of our old timers, and his son, Alex. Alex. joined the forces some time ago, and Mr. Nelles passed the examinations on Saturday. For the present they will be stationed at Calgary.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Winter Mitts and
Gloves for Men
and Boys
Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Tittsworth's Furniture Store Lacombe